ANUCHIN, V.; IOFA, L.; HAKITNIKOV, A.; JAUSHKIN, Yu.; SOLOVISOVA, T.; TSEDLER, Ys.

Nikolai Vasil'evich Morozov. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser 5:Geog. 18 no.6:77-80 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

TEMPOVA, A.N.; MOSEYEVA, C.I.

Preplanting treatment of the tulbotubers of gladioluses. Manch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:115-118 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Rekomendovana Botanicheskim sadom Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Gladiolus-Diseases and pests) (Potassium permaganate)

(Granosan)

TSEDOVA, A.N.

Bark diseases of trees in large-scale ornamental plantations. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.35:95-103 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo gosudaratvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova. (Moscow--Trees--Diseases and pests)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

-----, ..... GITMAN, L.J., and TOEDOVA-NIKOLIEVA, A. A. "On the Problem of the Injuriousness and Biology of Septoria on Kendyr," Za Novoe Voloko, no. 2, 1/35, pp. 37-42. 73.0 012 SO: Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953 

> CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

SOLOTKIN, Aleksandr Pimenovich; NYZHTYK, F.A.; TSEDRIK, D.F.;
CHICHAYEVA, L.I., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

["Khersonets" corn harvesting combine] Kukuruzouborochnyi kombain "Khersonets". Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 142 p.

(Corn (Maize))...Harvesting)

(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

TSEDRIK, D.F.; HYZHNYK, F.A.

The KKKh-3 and KKKh-2 corn harvesting machinery. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:53-56 \*60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Corn (Maize )--Harvesting)

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"Khersonets'" Corn Combine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.6:29-30
Je '60. (MIRA 13;11)

1. Zamestitel' machal'nika Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro Khersonskogo kombaynovogo zavoda (for Tšedrik).
2. Machal'nik gruppy Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro
Khersonskogo kombaynovogo zavoda (for Mizhnik).

(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

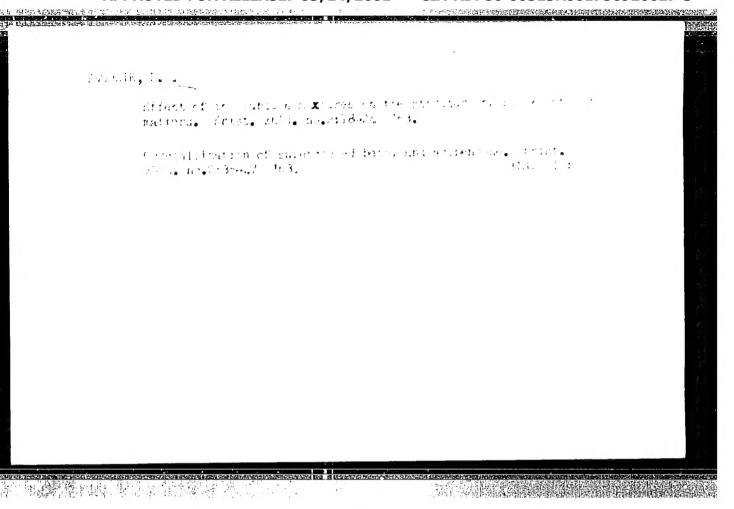
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

VOLOSENKOV, Y.Ye., insh. ; TSEDRIK, I.F., insh. Inoculating forrocerian into capola farnace cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.1:1-2 Ja 166. (HEA (:IIPA 19:1) 

> CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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Herractive income an expense of temperature and exception to for aqueous solutions of normal inormalic substance. Action 2:56-2:103.



TSEORIK, M.S., Cand Phys Math Sci — (diss) "Relation of the polycrystalling structure of input formation." Odessa, 1950, 12 pp (Odessa State Univ im I.I. Mechnikov) 1:0 copies (FL, 27-58, 103)

- 26 -

A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

SOV/137-58-11 22148

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Tsedrik, M.S.

TITLE:

Relationship of Polycrystalline Structure to Temperature of Ingot Formation (Zavisimost' polikristallicheskoy struktury ot temperatury

obrazovaniya slitka)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Minskiy gos. ped. in t, 1957, Nr 7, pp 103-120

ABSTRACT:

A description is presented of the methods employed and the results obtained in experimental tests of formulas for the maximum number of nuclei  $N_{\text{max}}=0.710(n/\omega)^{2/3}$  and of the time required for total crystallization,  $T_{\text{tot}}=1.32(\cdot n-\omega)^{-1/3}$  of a supercooled liquid, where n is the rate of nucleation and  $\omega$  the linear rate of crystallization The relationship of the  $|n\rangle$  and  $|\omega\rangle$  of betol and antipyrine to tempera ture is examined under laboratory conditions. Comparison of the curves of temperature dependence of n obtained for solid (S) and drop-shaped (D) preparations shows that the surface maximum for an identical substance is 1°C lower for D than it is for S. It is shown that the  $\omega$  maximum is closer to the melting point than is the n

Card 1/2

maximum. Data obtained in measurements of  $\omega$  and n are used to

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SOV/137-58-11-22148

Relationship of Polycrystalline Structure to Temperature of Ingto Formation

determine the parameters of an equation suggested by N. I. Shishkin (RZhFiz, 1957, Nr 8, abstract 19621) for the relationship of energy of activation to temperature. Calculations are made of time of total crystallization and the maximum number of crystallization nuclei versus the temperature. Comparison of the theoretical and experimental curves shows the equations undergoing verification to present good agreement with the results of experiments under conditions of comparatively small degrees of supercooling, while substantial supercooling results in disagreements between the two. These disagreements are explained by exaggerated ω values obtained experimentally which are due to the influence of the surface of the glass upon this characteristic in thin plane-parallel preparations. It is shown that as the temperature of "development" decreases; the maximum number of nuclei and the time of total crystallization increase virtually up to the temperature of vit rification. A shortcoming in the experimental method adopted is found. This consists of the fact that at the temperature of "development" of the nuclei only those nuclei survive which have attained critical dimensions corresponding not to the temperature of exposure, but to that of "development".

I. G.

Card 2/2

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 . L 18445-63

s/2912/62/000/000/0071/0073 RM/MAY/WH

ACCESSION NR: AT3001896

AUTHOR: Tsedrik, M. S.

TITLE: Study of the crystallization of naphthalol and azobenzene

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovy ye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR,

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, impurity, nucleation, nucleus, spontaneous, naphthalol, azobenzene, droplet method.

ABSTRACT: The paper describes reasonings stemming from experimentation intended to overcome the shortcomings of current methods for the investigation of the dependence of the number of crystallization centers (CC) in extended continuous specimens on the exposure time, in which the growth of the CC's and the simultaneous decrease of the noncrystallized portion of the specimen counteract each other. The author uses a large number of very small droplets to minimize the mutual pirating of substance by simultaneously progressing contiguous crystallization processes. Tests were made with naphthalol and azobenzene, with small volumes tested at different temperatures (T). Difficulties were encountered in the mainten-

Card 1/3 /

L 18445-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001896

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ance of a constant T for a long time and the making of small drop-size specimens. The m.p. of naphathalol is 95°C, that of azobenzene 68°C. Both were of "pure" grade. A compressed-air-type aerosol generator was constructed, and the droplet-size distribution was determined. The present test series employed droplets of 50 to 100 micron for the naphthalol and 100-150 micron for the azobenzene. A given set of droplets was used for one or two tests. The results of the experiment are shown in curves of the per-cent number of crystallized droplets, n, counted in a 56x microscope vs. the time of exposure. The parameter of the curves is the T of the supercooled substance. Four to five measurements were made for each T. Saturation was not achieved within the test series; the crystallization process continued to grow with time. It is concluded that upon exhaustion of available impurities, the process of formation of CC's continues spontaneously. This is not true for certain organic liquids that are incapable of spontaneous crystallization (SC), in which the number of CC's grows only up to a specified time and then remains constant. An analysis of the experimental data obtained shows that the probability of SC centers in naphthalol is very small, whereas the probability of SC on impurities is much higher. It is therefore, permissible, for calculations involving short time periods, to regard the process of CC formation as attributable to impurities only. Relative to azobenzene it is concluded that SC in the supercooled state is observed therein. Orig. art. has 3 figs.

Card 2/8/2

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TSELEIK, Mikhail Semenovich, kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, dots.; BIRICH, Yevgeniya Vasil'yevna; MAKEYEVA, Galina Pavlovna; SAVITSKAYA, Inessa Fedorovna; VEREVKINA, N.M., red.; MOLCHAHOVA, A.K., red.

[Graphs in physics] Fizika v grafikakh. [By] 1.S.TSodrik

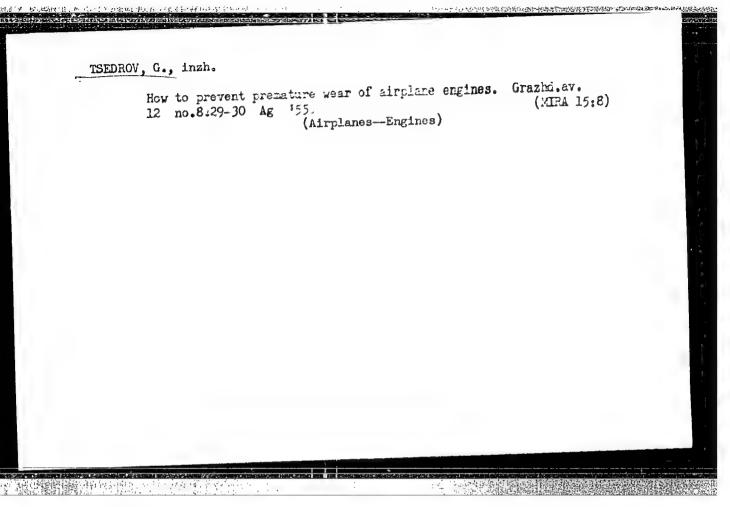
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[Graphs in physics] Fizika v grafikakh. [By] U.S.TSodrik i dr. Minsk, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 258 p. (MIRA 17:6)

TSEDRIK, Mikhail Semenovich, kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; KITUNOVICH, Fedor Grigor'yevich; MIKULICH, Aleksey Stepanovich; KACHINSKIY, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich. Prinimal uchastiye YUSHKEVICH, N.A.; MOLCHANOVA, A.K., red.

[Textbook on physics for persons entering schools of higher education] Posobie po fizike dlia postupaiushchikh v vuzy. Minsk, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 278 p. (MIRA 18:6)



# TSEGEL'NIK, V. P.

The 7740 vertical broaching machine for external broaching. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh. inform. no.10:40-42 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Broaching machines)

30585 \$/081/62/000/010/066/085 B168/B180

15. 2640 AUTHORS:

Mazurin, O. V., Tsekhomskiy, V. A.

TITLE:

Influence of complete crystallization of certain lithium silicate glasses on their electrical resistivity

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 420, abstract 10K270 (Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, nc. 59, 1961, 36 - 39)

TEXT: The studies here cover the influence of crystallization on the electrical resistivity of glasses containing 27 - 33% Li<sub>2</sub>0 with and without additions of CaO, BaO, TiO<sub>2</sub> and F. Crystallization increases the electrical resistivity several times and doubles the activation energy. The introduction of additives and variations in the Li<sub>2</sub>O content have little effect on the electrical resistivity of crystallized samples. A comparison was made with the electrical resistivity of crystallized sodium silicate glasses. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TSEKUN, N.A.

等。 第二章。 第二章。 第二章。

Improve the regulations for the protection of underground metal structures from corrosion. Elektrichestvo no.6:91-94 Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova, Baku. (Electric railroads - Current supply) (Electric currents, Eddy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

大概**是他**的时代。 (4) 全年 (5) (5) (5)

52-58-5-8/27 Petrov, Al. A., Sergiyenko, J. d., AUTHORS: Tuedilina, A. L., Teterina, .. P. Isomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons (Izomerizatsiya TITLE: nasyshchennykh uglevodorodov) Communication 2. Isomeric Conversions of the Alkanes of the C12 - C16-Structure (Socbshcheniye 2. Izomernyye prevrashcheniya alkanov sostava C12 - C16) Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR,Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, PERIODICAL: 1958, Nr 5, pp. 575-583 (USSA) The use of polyfunctional catalysts makes the successful inve-ABSTRACT: stigation of thelisomerization of saturated hydrocarbons with a boiling-point up to 150°C possible. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to achieve the isomerization of paraffins (with a boiling-point above 200°C) in the presence of heterogeneous catalysts. The purpose of this work was the investigation of the structure and of the properties of the isomerizates. Above all, the isomerization of a series of alkanes (structure C12--C16) was investigated in the presence of polyfunctional catalysts. It was found that ramified hydrocarbons, mainly with 2 methyl-secondary-groups are formed due to the isomerization of Card 1/2

Isomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons. Communication  $52-53-5-\epsilon/27$ 2. Isomeric Conversions of the Alkanes of the  $C_{12}$  -  $C_{16}$ -Structure

the alkanes. Moreover, a catalyst with lower fission-properties was found in the isomerization of high-boiling hydrocarbons. A thermodynamic calculation of the real equilibrium-compositions of the alkanes of the C<sub>12</sub> - C<sub>16</sub> was carried cut. There are 5 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute,

AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

November 19, 1956

1. Hydrocarbons--Isomerism 2. Catalysts--Applications 3. Methanes --Applications 4. Hydrocarbons--Test methods

Card 2/2

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

## CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

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series. . . . . distorbily, is AUTHORISE: letrov. I., . the passesse of Light-Holombar Hydronythene of the i TIPLE: Structure ! Buten who we clottal prince h unlever the ow oneshanners of pendiel Doklad, Medecail now. 11 1, 1990, Vol. 11 , 20 1, 11: 541-23 FERTORICAL:  $\{F_{i}: ij\}$ Systematic investigations of the synthesis of individual hydro-ABSTRACT: corbons and of their properties and reactions ore the beats. of recently developed new and powerful mat. od: of analysis of mixtures of water and hydrocarbons. Speaker! tethele, employing variour kinds of radiation reage fro defactly among ther. At present the examination of the composition, the structure, and the properties of the fraction of mineral eil with the lighest solocular weight is of actual interest, this fraction representing more than half the amount of crude oil. In this case a physical and chemical analysis can be employed, that is to say, methods for the determination of the quantitative dependences of the basic physical properties Card 1/3 

007/20-120-3-19/67

The Synthesis of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of Lixed Structure

of the entire complicated system upon its chemical composition. For this purpose it is necessary to invictigate the said dependence simultaneously with natural complicated systems as well as with artificial mixtures of Individual compounds. The molecules of high-molecular mineral oil compounds (C20 and above) according to the inventigations of recent years exhibit a mixed (hybrid) structure. Ith other words, structural members of different homolog veries take part in the composition of the molecule. The ratio between structure elements of aliphatic and cyclic nature varies within wide limits according to the chemical nature of the mineral oil. It was decided in this connection to synthetize a number of hitherto not described hydrocarbons with a structure ranging from C24, to C with a different proportion of carbon atoms in the structural elements of the molecule. The produced hydrocarbons together with their properties are given in table 1. It contains 15 compounds. Finally some particulars concerning the synthesis are given. There is 1 table.

Card 2/3

997/90-100-3-29/67

The Synthesis of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of Mixed structure

ASSOCIATION: Institut mofti Akademii nauk SUSR

(Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 4, 1958, by B. A. Arbuzov, Member, Academy of

Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1957

1. Hydrocarbons--Synthesis 2. Hydrocarbons--Spectrographic

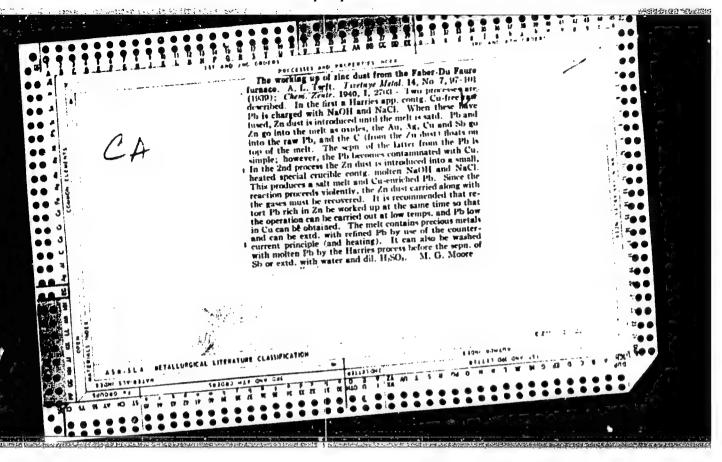
analysis

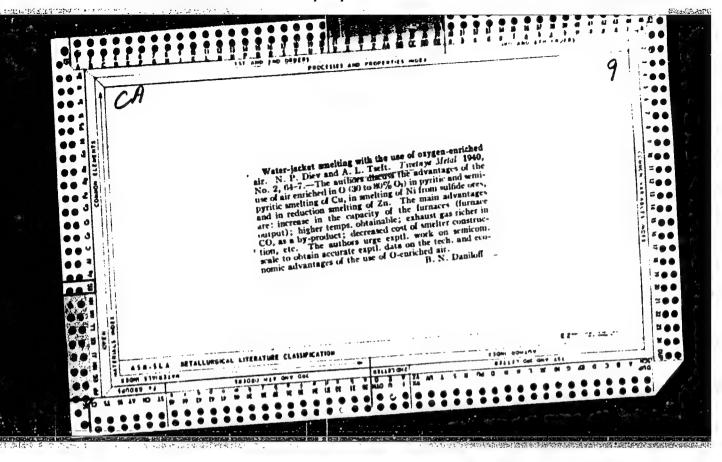
Card 3/3

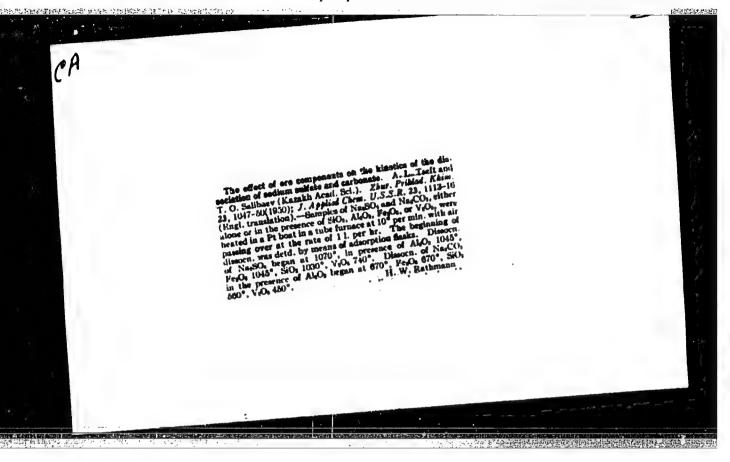
TSEFT, A. I., Engineer

"The Continuous Process of Refining Lead Bullion," Toyet. Net., M., No. 3, 193 .

Report U-1906, 4 Cet. 1951.





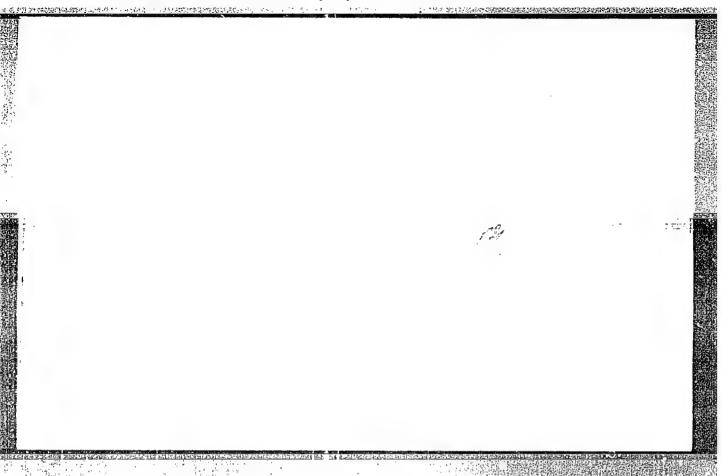


TSEFT, A.L.; SERIKOV, A.P.

Ways of fully utilizing sulfide raw materials of Western Siberia. Trudy IPI no.12:3-13 '63.

Physicochemical principles of saline and acid leaching of sulfide materials. Ibid.:14-25 (MIRA 17:6)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

137-1958-2-2531

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Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tseft, A.L.

TITLE: The Conditions of Formation and Dissociation of the Sulfates of

Zinc and Cadmium (Ob usloviakh obrazovaniya i razlozheniya

sul'fatov tsinka i kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Irkutskogo gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1955, Nr 7, pp 3-25

ABSTRACT: The dissociation pressure of Zn and Cd sulfates was determined

A graphical method of computing the gas phase (SO<sub>2</sub>, O, and SO<sub>3</sub>) as a function of temperature and pressure was worked out. The free energies of formation of Zn and Cd sulfates were calculated. While a batch was being roasted on the hearth temperature conditions and the composition of the gas phase favored the formation of sulfates. However, when sulfides were present, their oxidation quickly consumed all the O<sub>2</sub>, and they decomposed the sulfates inside the layer. The formation of sulfates in any appreciable quantity then became impossible. After roasting, when the quantity of sulfides present was reduced, a partial formation of sulfates became possible. The formation of ferrites and silicates did not

Card 1/2

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137-1958-2-2334

The Conditions of the Formation and Dissociation of the Sulfates (cont.)

interfere with the formation of the sulfates, and it did not contribute to the decomposition of the sulfates caused by the considerable surplus of free ZnO. Unless the ZnO is fully sulfatized, the ferrites and silicates are not decomposed by the sulfur dioxide. For the sulfating roasting of the Zn concentrates to be thorough, a unidirectional-flow roasting method had to be used, so that the gases from the roasting came into contact with the roasted ash, which contained no Zn sulfides.

N.P.

1. Zinc sulfates—Formation—inalysis 2. Cadmium sulfates—Formation—inalysis

Card 2/2

TSEFT, A.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Theory of lead smelting in shaft furnaces. Sbor.nauch.trud.

KazgMI no.14:386-407 '56.

(Lead-Metallurgy)

(Lead-Metallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

17年の開発の製作を含むた。

TSEFT, A.L.; KABAHOVA, L.M.

Formation of cadmium aluminates, silicates, and ferrites and their behavior when subjected to sulfuric acid lixiviation. Vest.AN (Kazakh.SSR 12 no.1:65-71 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

KISLYAKOV, Igor' Pavlovich; BOL'SHAKOV, K.A., prof., dokt., retsenzent;

TSEFT, A.L., prof., dokt., retsenzent; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., dokt., retsenzent; NADOL'SKIY, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
SERIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BELYAYEVSKAYA, L.V., red.;
KAMAYEVA, O.M., red.izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgiia redkikh metallov. Moskva. Gos.nzuchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1957. 232 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra metallurgii tsvetnykh metallov Irkutskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta (for TSeft, Skobeyev, Nadol'skiy, Serikov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for TSeft). (Metals, Rare and minor--Metallurgy)

ISEDRIZA LIZ

62-59-4-0/32

AUTHORS:

Petrov, Al. A., Sergiyenko, S. R., <u>Tsedilina</u>, A. L., Teterina, M. F., Kislinskiy, A. N., Gal'lern, G. D.

TITLE:

Izbrerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons (Isomerizatsiya masyshehennykh uglevodorodov). Communication 1: Isomeric Conversions of Albanes With  $\mathbf{C}_6 = \mathbf{C}_0$  Structure (Soubsheheniye 1:Isomernyye prevrasheheniya alkanov sostava  $\mathbf{C}_6 = \mathbf{C}_0$ )

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SUBR, Otdeleniye Khinicheskikh Mark, 1958, Mr 4, PP. 437 - 445 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During the last years in a number of works it was sainted out that saturated hydrocarbons are subject to a remarkable isomerization (References 1-4) under hydroren pressure in the presence of catalysts (alumosilicates). This heterogenous isomerization reaction of saturated hydrocarbons found already industrial use at largest extent. Though there is great attention paid to the preparation of catalysts there are, however, relatively for works deal.

Card 1/3

there are, however, relatively few works dealing with the investigation of the reaction of individual hydrocarbons

62-58-4-8/32

Izomerication of Saturated Mydrocarbons. Communication 1: Is exic Conversions of Albanes With  ${\rm C_6} - {\rm C_8}$  Structure

(on the same conditions). Only the works by Chia, etta and Khanter (Reference 4) are an exception here. As the investigution of isomeric conversions of the individual hydrocarbons of different structure is of greatest interest the authors decided to carry out a systematic investigation of the isomerization reaction of the allianes with a  $C_{\mathcal{G}^{-}}$   $C_{\mathcal{G}}$ structure. The experiment was carried out according to the flowing system on special conditions and all experiments of the isomerization of the individual hydrocarbons were performed at 10 atmos, heres excess pressure. The obtained experimental data were compared with the calculated thermodynamic values. A new mechanism of isomeric conversions of saturated hydrocarbons in the presence of polyfunctional catalysts was suggested. According to this mechanism the first stage of reaction leads to the formation of olefines. Also a great

Card 2/3

62-58-4-8/32

Igomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons. Communication 1: Isomeric Conversions of Alkanes With  ${\rm C_6}$  -  ${\rm C_8}$  Structure

number of new data were determined which offer new ideas as to the binding connection, the structure and the reactivity of hydrocarbons. There are 4 tables, and 17 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Hydrecarbons—Saturated—Isomerisation 2. Alkanes C6 - C8 —Isomeris conversions

Card 3/3

TSEFT, A.L.: TATARINOVA, A.A.

Methods for selective extraction of iron, copper, and sulfur from the copper concentrates of central Kazakhstan. Vest. AH Kazakh. SSR 14 no.8:32-42 Ag \*58. (MIRA 11:10) (Karaganda Province--Copper ores) (Hydrometallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

3(8)

SOV/31-59-2-5/17

AUTHORS:

Tseft, A.L., Livinskiy, D.Ya., and Vygoda, R.M.

TITLE:

A Study of the Dissolution Kinetics of Galena and Sphalerite (Izucheniye kinetiki rastvoreniya galenita i sfalerita)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 2,

pp 38 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This study was planned and carried out with the aim of extracting non-ferrous metals, iron and dispersed rare elements from sulfide concentrates, with lower production costs and better working conditions. One promising method of solving this problem is to extract metals from sulfide ore and concentrates by means of selective salt or acid lixiviation. On this basis, the authors carried out a number of experiments to obtain as much data as possible concerning the dissolution kinetics of galena and scalerite. First, the authors give a survey of the thermodynamics and kinetics of the sulfide dissolution process in

Card 1/3

 $\Lambda$  Study of the Dissolution Kinetics of Galena and Sphalerite

general. Then they deal with the experiments themselves, which were dene as follows: A. Determination of the interaction speed of 1), zinc and lead sulfides with copper sulfate, 2) spalerite and galena with a mixture of copper sulfate and sodium chloride, 3) spalerite and galena with copper oxychloride, 4) sphalerite and galena with copper oxychloride and cuprous chloride in saturated solutions of sodium chloride. B. Determination of the dissolution speed of 1) sphalerite and galena in a solution of ferric chloride, 2) sphalerite in a solution of iron oxide sulfate, 3) sphalerite and galena in a solution of sulfuric acid. Analyzing all the data obtained from the experiments, the authors stated, that sphalerite and galena can be dissolved by many solvents, and by some at temperatures, which do not exceed the boiling point of the solutions. The authors further stated that the dissolution speed of galena considerably exceeds that of sphalerite and that all solvents used can be utilized for the hydro-

Card 2/3

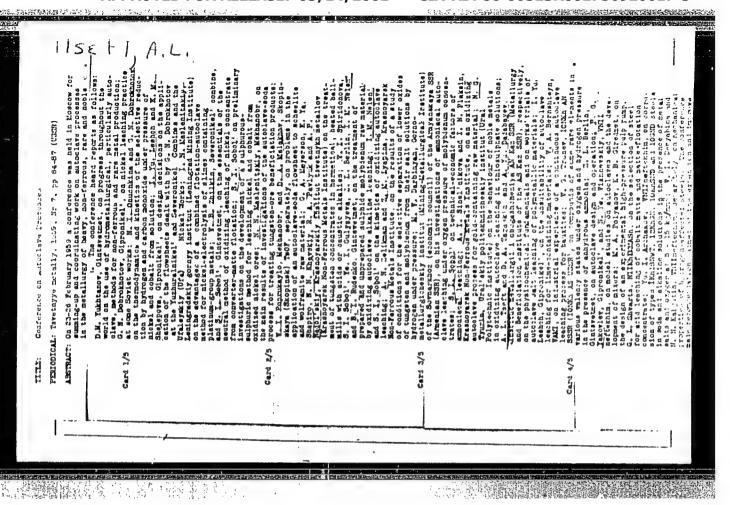
A Study of the Dissolution Kinetics of Galena and Sphalcrite

metallurgical extraction of lead. The difficulty, therefore, does not consist in the lack of solvents, but in developing a successful technological system. The authors observe that selective extraction of galena from concentrates is impossible, because, though at a lesser speed, sphalerite will also dissolve in all sclvents. Accomplishment of this task in connection with the study of pyrite and chalcopyrite solubility has permitted the planning of a number of partially technological systems for processing polymetallic and copper concentrates. There are 10 tables, 4 diagrams, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

中,中国国籍的特殊。

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"



YERMILOV, V.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

Leaching of a collective complex-metal sulfide concentrate by means of a zinc sulfate solution. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser. met. obog. i ogneup. no.3:9-16 '60. (MIRA 14'4)

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3/137/62/000/001/023/237 AC60/A101

AUTHOR:

Tseft, A. L.

TITLE:

Efficient methods for processing sulfide ores from Dzhezkazgan

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 9-10, abstract 1073, ("Tr. In-ta metallurgii i obogashcheniya. AN KazSSR", 1960,

3, 32-50)

An investigation was carried out upon the complex precious ores of TEXT: Dzhezkazgan from the viewpoint of their enrichment and a further reduction of the concentrates. It was established that it is expedient to carry out total extraction of the ore, giving up the selective quarrying and individual storage and transport. To concentrate the ores one should use collective flotation, and the degree of grinding and the reagent schedule should be chosen on an overall basis for the effective extraction of all the suffides independent of the ore. The processing of the concentrates should be carried out by the hydrometallurgical method, ensuring the output of production in the form of Cu, Re, Pb, Zn, Ag; S, Cd. Electrolytic Fe may be obtained as a result of solvent regeneration. For dissolving sulfide concentrates one should use selective salt lixiviation

Card 1/2

Efficient methods for processing ...

S/137/62/000/001/023/237 A060/A101

which simplifies the scheme considerably and lowers capital investment. In that case the electric power expenditure is somewhat increased. A conversion to the scheme of collective lixiviation does not require changes in the equipment and may be realized on account of the reconstruction of communications. Smelting with distillation has some prospects; the usual schemes of smelting in reverberatory furnaces and electric furnaces with recirculation of the converter slag do not allow the complex utilization of the Dzhezkazgan concentrate. There are 13 references.

U. Andres

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

s/031/60/000/011/003/co8 A161/A133

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Cementation of nickel and cobalt from chloride solutions by metallic Kryukova, V. N., Tseft, A.L.

Akademtya nauk Kazakgskoy SSR, Vestnik, no, 11, 1960, 24 - 33 iron

PERIODICAL:

The purpose of the described investigation was to study the reactions in contact reduction and find out the optimum conditions for a more complete separation of nickel and cobalt from solutions. Reactions were studied in a glass vessel with a hydraulic seal and a mixer. The vessel with the solution TEXT:

was placed into a water thermostat with automatic temperature control, and certain quantities of powder iron were added to the solution. The solid matter was filtered off after the experiment, and the content of metal ions not involved in reaction and the pH of the solution were measured. A.A.M.-5 (LP-5) potentiometer with a glass electrode was used for pH measurements; nickel was determined by the volume method with dimethyl glyoxime and cobalt by the colorimetric method with nitroso-R-salt. The nickel content in the solution was 10.01 g/liter, the cobalt content 0.46 g/liter; the acidity of initial solution was 1.5 and 2 pH;

Card 1/3

S/031/60/000/011/003/008 A161/A133

Cementation of nickel and cobalt ...

iron powder with 0.05 mm grain was reduced by hydrogen. The effect of temperature, time, quantity of metallic iron and acidity of the solution was studied. The rementation degree of nickel was low in room temperature but increased with rising temperature and reached 91.1% at 100°C, with a slowing down of the process after some time at 80 and 100°, which may be explained by slow ions diffusion after some time at 80 and 100°, which may be explained by slow ions diffusion afterough the nickel film in the end phase of the process. Higher additions of through tron accelerated the reaction and increased the degree of cementation. The acidity of the solution dropped and reached 3.8 - 3.9 pH in separate cases. The process kinetics can be described by the equation

$$\alpha = 1 - e^{-kt^n}$$
 (3)

where  $\forall$  is the quantity of matter that participated in the reaction, and t-the time from the start of reaction. The cementation of cobalt was very low at room temperature, increased with rising remperatures and after 30 min at  $100^\circ$  it slowed down drastically, appearantly due to the formed cobalt film. Combined cementation of nickel and cobalt was studied in a solution corresponding to the conventional hydrometallurgical processing of matte nickel, at  $109^\circ$ C. The cementation degree was the same as of nickel and cobalt separately. It was found that

Card 2/3

Cementation of nickel and cobalt ....

\$/031/60/000/011/003/008 A161/A133

the cementation process can be accelerated by using a finer powder, increasing the excess of powder in the solution, and by using mechanical grinding, i.e., a rubbing mixer removing the film of precipitated metal in the course of cementation process. Cobalt precipitation reached 90% with a mechanical rubbing mixer, and nickel was precipitated nearly completely. The acidity of solution had some effect - precipitation was higher at constant acidity, appearantly due to the porosity of the forming film facilitating the ions diffusion. Conclusions: The reactions at low temperatures are in the kinetic phase and meet the equation of the first order; the activation energy of nickel is 10,300 cal/mole, and of cobalt 10,850 cal/mole; at 100°C the process is in the diffusion phase, and the deposited metal film resists the diffusion; the reaction can be made more complete by increasing the excess of iron, using finer iron powder, and using mechanical rubbing and constant acidity of solution; practically complete extraction of nickel and cobalt is possible from solutions containing both when the forming solid phase is rubbed off mechanically in the process. There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Carga deposit by means of a calcium chloride solution. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AH SSSR no.25:

(MIRA 13:9)

(Calcium chloride)

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Garga deposit by means of a sulfuric acid solution. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25: 21-26 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Manganese) (Sulfuric acid)

The state of the s

TROITSKAYA, L.N.; TSEFT, A.L.

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Garga deposit by means of ammonium salts. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:27-33 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Manganese)

(Ammonium salts)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

TSEFT, A.L.; KASHCHEYEVA; T.V.

Precipitation of manganese from simple and complex solutions obtained from the treatment of manganeacleite ores. Trudy Yost. -Sib.fil. (MIRA 13:9)

AN SSSR no.25:34-42 '60. (Manganese)

KASHCHEYEVA, T.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

**李明明**第15年,李明安日的第三十分第三十

Value of the pH at which the precipiate begins to form in the processes of manganese precipitation from solutions of its salts.

Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:43-51 160. (MIRA 13:9)

(Manganese)

TSEFT, A.L.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.V.; ZHITENEVA, G.M.; KOCHKIN, V.P.

Extraction of selenium and tellurium in the treatment of copper and copper-nickel slimes. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:52-59 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium) (Tellurium)

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

On the extraction of selenium and tellurium from their alloys with

sulfur. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:60-63 60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium)

(Tellurium)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

On the hydrometallurgical treatment of slimes form the electrolysis of copper and nickel. Trudy Vost.-sib.fil. AH SSSR no.25:64-68 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium) (Tellurium) (Copper)

TSEFT, A.L.; KRYUKOVA, V.N.

Process of the hydrochloric acid and salt leaching of nickel matte. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:69-75 60. (MIRA 13:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

KRYUKOVA, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.; SERIKOV, A.P.

Precipitation of nickel and cobalt from a ferrous chloride solution.

Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:76-82 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Nickel) (Cobalt)

KRYUKOVA, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.

Study of anodic polarization during the electrolytic oxidation of iron. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:83-88 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Polarization (Electricity)) (Iron)

(Electrolysis)

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计算程计计划

TSEFT, A.L.; SKOROBOGATOVA, V.I.; GURULEVA, N.N.

Autoclave oxidation of ferrous sulfate in solution. Trudy Vost.-Sib.
fil. AN SSSR no.25:89-95 '60. (HIRA 13:9)

(Iron sulfate) (Oxidation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

SKOROBOGATOVA, V.I.; TSEFT, A.L.; GURULEVA, N.N.

Oxidation of ferrous sulfate in solutions containing sinc, nickel, or cobalt. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:96-99 160.

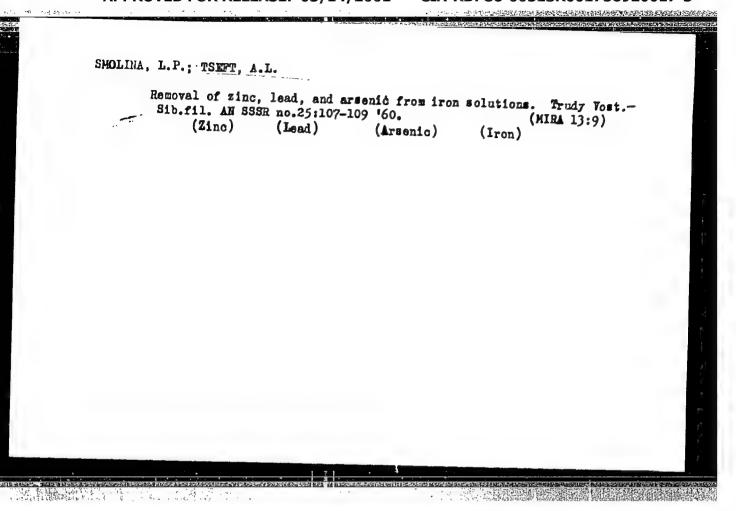
(Iron sulfate)

(Oxidation)

(HIRA 13:9)

TSEFT. A.L.: TROITSKAYA, L.N. Hydrometallurgical treatment of oxidized nickel ores of the Orsk deposit. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:100-106 '60. (MIRA 13:9) (Nickel) 

> APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"



Vacuum method of treating polymetallic sulfide concentrates. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:117-124 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Sulfides) (Distillation)

8/137/62/000/001/035/237 AD50/A101

AUTHORS:

Kashcheyeva, T. V., Tseft, A. L.

TITLE:

Precipitation of manganese hydroxide at constant pH of the solution

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962,23, abstract 10175, ("Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. metallurgii, obogashcheniya i ogneuporov", 1961, no. 2, 33-38. Kaz. summary)

TEXT: The process of hydrate formation in dilute solutions of Mn chloride was studied by the method of precipitation at constant pH. It was established that at pH 8.5 - 9.5 the concentration of Mn ions in the solution varies from 4.2 to 0.07 g/liter, and pure Mn hydroxide is precipitated out.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

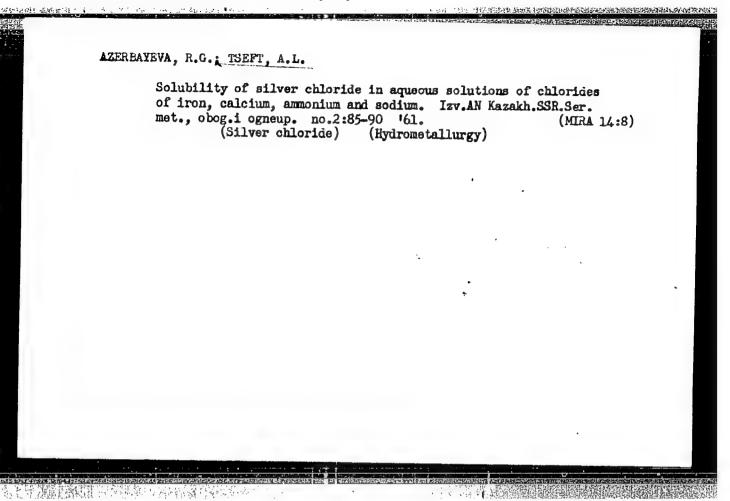
Card 1/1

TSEFT, A.L.; MILYUTINA, N.A.; VASIL'YEVA, V.A.

Leaching of mixed Dzhezkazgan ores by chloride solutions. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.met., obog.i ogneup. no.2:64-72 \*61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Dzhezkazgan-Copper ores) (Leaching)



s/137/62/000/003/044/191 A006/A101

18,3100

Tseft, A. L., Shalavina, Ye. L., Zhakipova, Z. D. AUTHORS:

Dissolving and precipitation of rare metal sulfides in salt and acid TITLE:

chloride solutions

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 22, abstract 36141 (Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. Metallurgii, obogashcheniya i ogneuporov, 1961, PERIODICAL:

no. 2, 91 - 96, Kaz. summary)

H2S was used for precipitation of Ga2S · Cu2S; In2S3; T12S; GeS2. The dissolving of these precipitates in solutions of FeCl<sub>2</sub>, FeCl<sub>2</sub>, HCl, Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>14</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>14</sub> was investigated in various combinations of their mixtures, at 80°C and during boiling. The first three precipitates dissolve almost completely, GeS2 to 81.9 - 89.0%. The precipitation of rare metals by H23 from a solution of the following composition (in g/l) was studied: Pb 3, Zn 11.1, rare metals 0.1; initial pH 1 without heating, temperature 80°C. Ge, Re and Mo sulfides are fully precipitated, Ga, In and Ti are more completely precipitated at higher temperatures; the degree of precipitation depends on the completeness of Pb and Zn precipita-

Card 1/2

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CI

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

Dissolving and precipitation of...

S/137/62/000/003/044/191 A006/A101

tion. Freshly prepared FeS precipitates fully Ti and Ge, and Re by 72%.

A. Tseydler

[Abotracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

HEIZVESTNYKH, V.A.; TSEFT, A.L. Possibility of selective and semiselective salt solution of copper-nickel mattes and collective concentrates. Izv.

vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 1:46-53 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Irkutskiy gornemetallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii tsvetnykh metallov.

(Copper-Metallurgy) (Nickel-Metallurgy)

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TAZIYEV, Zh.Sh.; YESYUTIN, V.S.; ESET, A.L.; SENYUTA, S.Yu.

Determining the vapor pressure of pure parallel and the pertial pressures of cadmium, zinc, and lead vapors above binary alloys. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. DSR 9:20-27 164. (MIRA 17:9)

Figure was two, two, and not, two, the control of the manufactured of the manufacture of

PANFILOV, P.F.; KULINICH, I.D.; PRESHETSOV, V.D.; TSEFT, A.L.; SEMYUTA,S. Yu.

Treatment of exidized Achisay zinc ores. TSvet. met. 38 no. 12:
70-71 D 165 (MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3"

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TSEFT, A.L., akademik; FOLNVTANGYY, 1.R., kand.tokhn.nauk; ANANYEV, N.I.

Rate of the dissolution of sodium sulfide in water solutions of sodium sulfide. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.11:51-65 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakh.skoy SSR (for TSeft).

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

ACC NR AR6015908 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/022/L009/L009 AUTHOR: Taziyev, Zh. Sh.; Yesyutin, V. S.; Tseft, A. L. TITLE: Refining of crude cadmium in a continuous vacuum unit SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 22165 REF SOURCE: Tr. In-ta metallurgii i obogashcheniya. AN KazSSR, v. 13, 1965, 11-15 TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, metal purification, vacuum distillation ABSTRACT: A process for the continuous distillation of Cd in a vacuum was developed. At temperatures of 400-520° and a residual pressure of 0.05-0.15 mm Hg, Cd of > 99.999% purity was obtained with a degree of recovery of 85-90%. The distillation residue (discharge) can be re-treated by another distillation, producing 80-90% Cd of 99.9% purity. From authors abstract. [Translation of abstract] SUB CODE: 11 NS Card 1/1

TSEFT, A.L.; ABLANOV, A.D.; TKACHENKO, O.H.; BATYHBEKOVA, S.A.; IULLNKOV, L.N.; KARTASHEVA, L.A.

Treatment of complex metal sulfide ores by solutions of from chloride; results of enlarged laboratory tests. Trudy Inst. met. 1 obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:41-47 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

THET, A.L., RATYRHEEOVA, N.A., ABLANOV, A.D.

Electrolytic preparation of iron from high-iron elloride solutions. Trudy Inst. met. 1 alog. AN Kazakh. TR 14: 48-52 (6).

(MIRA 18:10)

TSEFT, A.L. TAFASKIN, D.A.; KASYMBEKOV, S.K.

Thermal decomposition of magnesium chloride with production of an active product and hydrochloric acid. Trudy Inst. met. 1 obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:62-68 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TSEFT, A.L., ekademik; MUKHTYBAYEV, Kh.G.

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Rational ways of processing collective copper-zinc concentrates. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR. 21 no.7:3-7 Jl \*65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for TSeft).

NESTFROV, V.N.; TSFFT, A.L.; ISAKOVA, R.A.

Lead and zinc recovery from lead smelter slags by sublimation in vacuum. TSvet. met. 38 no.8:26-30 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

DEMORPHING, R.S.; POLYVYAHNYY, I.P.; TSEFT, A.L.

Investigating the kinetics of the thermochemical decomposition of sodium carbonate. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.ESR 11:131--106 \*64. (MIRA 18:4)

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TO THE COURT WENT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

SINEY, L.A., TOTAT, A.L.

Optimum composition of products for the charge-resistance smalling of copper-nickel ores. TSvet. met. 37 no. 322-27 S 164. (MIRA 18:7)

OMAYEV, I.A.; KURGCEKIN, A.F.; LD.TT, A.H.; ALGO, N.I.; GCHOVEC, V.T.; KRUTASOV, V.I.

Smelting of the Balkhash conver concentrates with an oxygenenriched blow in cyclone furnaces. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.1:27-34 Ja 165. (MIRA 18:7)

KOZHAKHMETOV, S.M.; PENZIMONZH, I.I.; TSEFT, A.L.; TUMARBEKOV, Z.T.

Volatilization rate of lead sulfide in the atmosphere of various gases at 900° ÷ 1400°C. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 21 no.4:64-70 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

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# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756920017-3

KKGUKOVA, V.N.; TSSFT, A.L.

Complex hydrometallurgical processi; of nickel matte. Trudy
Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:5-9 \*64.

(MIRA 18:4)

TSEFT, A.L., abudenik; KANHCMEYEVA, T.V.

Chemical concentration of manganese cres from the Ikat-Garga deposit. Vest. AN Fazakh. OFR 19 no.12:30-40 E '63. (MIRA 17.12)

1. Akademiya nauk Karakhskoy SM (for Dieft...

KUROCHKIN, A.F.; ONAYEV I.A.; PONCMAREV, V.D., akademik, konsul'tant;
TGEFT, A.L., akademik, konsul'tant

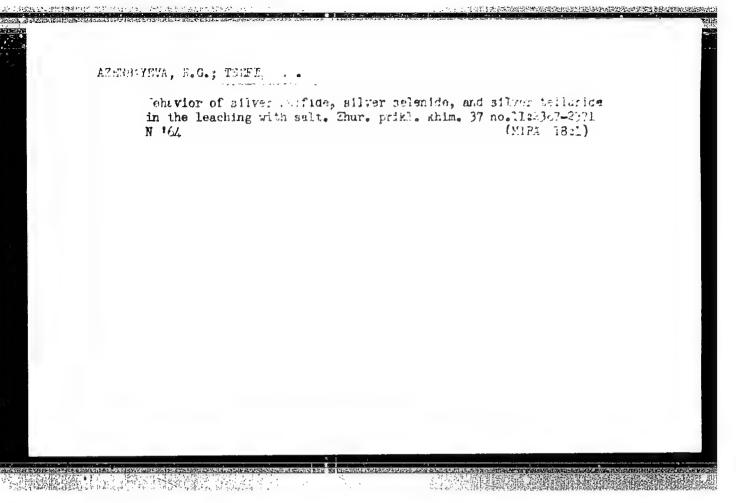
Copper distribution in the system copper matts - slag. Vest. AN
Kazakh. SSR 20 no.7:21-33 J1 '64.

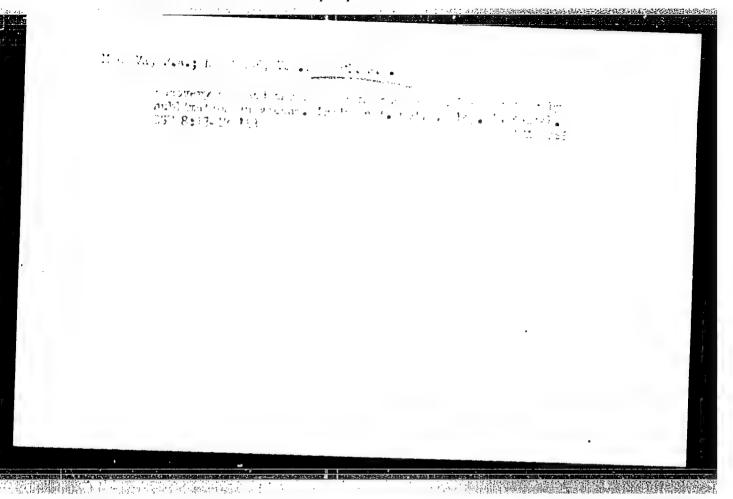
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Poncmarev, TSeft).

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TSEFT, A.L.; CHATEV, 1.A.; SHE ETH. WOLLY, 7.6.; FUR. CHECK, A.F.; PAPPLOY,

I.F.; AIGCH, N.I.; CHOTCH, V.V.

Liquative electric smelting of Dzhezkazgan copper concentrates with the prodiction of high calcium slag. Trudy

Inst. met. i obog. PN Kazakh. SSR 8240-49 \*63 (MIRA 1728)

# AZERBAYEVA, R.G.; TSEFT, A.J.

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Thermodynamic analysis of the solubility of certain selenides and tellurides in a solution of ferric obloride. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. All Kazakh. SiR 8:50-56 \*63 (MIRA 17:8)

Behavior of bismuth tellurides and selenties during saline leaching. Ibid. 265-71

TSEFT, A.L.; ABLANOV, A.D.; TKACHENKO, C.B.; YELAMANOV, T. Ye.

Processing of copper soncestrates after removal of lend and zinc. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. All Fazelch. CSR 8:107-112 'c3 (MIRA 17:3)

KRYUKOVA, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.

Kinetics of the dissolution of nickel and iron metals in solutions of hydrochloric acid and ferric chloride. Trudy IPI no.18:40-47 163. (MIRA 17:6)

TSEFT, A.L., akademik; AZERBAYEVA, R.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ADILOVA, A.A.

Behavior of selenides and tellurides of certain metals during
hydrochloric leaching. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 19 no.9:58-64 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for TSeft).

PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; SAUBENOVA, I.G.; TSEFT, A.L.

Interaction of zinc sulfide with modium plumbite. Trudy Inst.
met. obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 6:30-33 '63.

(MIRA 16:10)